

THE Pennsylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

FROM MARCH 22. TO MARCH 29. 1739.

Dear N E D,

Decemb. 20. 1738.

WHAT shall I say to thee, or how express my just Resentment at the barbarous Infu-
nation in thine, by the last Post; as if I
was entertaining thee only with Scenes of
Fancy, or picturing Persons that had no
Existence any where but in my own Imagination? It is
not for thy sake, but for the sake of Truth, and to do
Justice to the high Merit of this *third*, tho' not less fa-
mous Triumvirate, either for *Wisdom*, *Justice*, or *Hon-
our*, that I shall stop short a little to argue this Matter
with thee.

*Dost thou doubt of the deep and profound Schemes of
the First? --- Have we not seen Machines shattered to
Pieces in a Moment; and with great Labour and Pains
just the same erected in their stead, to the everlasting
Reputation of the Grand Architect? Have we not seen
the united Labours of Law and Government, without
which happy Conjunction, neither the Peace of the
Lord, nor the Property of the People, could have been
preserved? Have we not seen Councils acting the Part
of Courts, and the Courts with grateful Return obeying
the Orders of Councils? Have we not seen an Exchequer
so swelled in one Year, that the like cannot possibly
happen in an Age to come? Have we not seen the
Keys of the Treasury secur'd with Privacy, lest *Conten-
tions and Disturbances* should arise about so sacred a *De-
positum*? Have we not seen Supplies raised for the Cur-
rent Service of the Year, without the least Inquiry into
Ways and Means; and after all this is done, are we not
now sending our Ships upon long Voyages to foreign In-
terpreters, to know whether there were ever *any such
Ways and Means*; and in what abstruse Language and
unknown Tongue, they have lain wrapped up and
couched for so long a Time? Have we not seen the
Mildness of *Arbitrary Power* necessarily exerting itself to
prevent the Villanies of *Extortion*, and *Regulations enacted
and Bonds taken*, not at all to compel the one Party to pay
a certain Sum, but to compel the other not to demand
more? Have we not shewn our Skill in the Arts of
War as well as *Peace*? Have we not puzzled Mathema-
ticians, and confounded Lawyers, by our Sophistry in
the Construction of *Treaties*? Have we not sent Armies
into the Woods, and Ambassadors into *Courts and Coun-
cils*, at the most dangerous Seasons of the Year? Have
we not raised *new Fortifications*, and dubbed *new Cap-
tains*? Have we not with equal Valour and Stratagem
taken *Prisoners of War*, and then exchanged them, by
the Rules of such a *Jus Gentium* as cannot be found in
the most abstruse Works of *Puffendorf* or *Grotius*?
Lastly, are we not arrived after a Seven Years Brangle,*

at the same Spot where we began? to the eternal Hon-
our of this our *Fabius Maximus* the second, who by sa-
ving OUR Country from the Hands of OUR Enemies,
hath so justly revived and deserved that celebrated En-
comium *Cunctando restituit rem*; that is (to prevent the
giving the Parson of the Parish any Trouble) *He that
mended the Matter much by delaying it.*

*Dost thou doubt of the reconciling Cunning of the Se-
cond? --- I mean not that left handed Wisdom, which
like an Ignis Fatuus, too often leads a Man into the
Dirt, and there leaves him in Ignominy and Contempt.
Behold him in the Senate, reconciling Antipathies, and
even Varnishing over wholesome Proposals, where the
Necessity of the Case requires that ignorant tender Con-
sciences should be cheated into their own Good! Behold
him in the *Rostrum*, in his full Blaze of Eloquence, ad-
justing the most irreconcilable Differences between Law
and Justice! Behold him in all the Attitudes of the *pri-
vate Man*! That well-bred good Manners to his *Super-
riors*; that flowing Courtesy to his *Equals*; that affable
Complaisance to his *Inferiours*; and that singular *Hu-
manity* (so free from the *Insolence of Office*) to his Depen-
dants; of which a late memorable Instance might be
given, could my Pen in the Rapidity of his Praises, stop
short to recount it to you. If thou canst comprehend
all these things within thy shallow Capacity, then con-
fess how necessary an Instrument he must be, to concili-
ate the Minds and Affections of a happy People.*

*Art thou not convinced of the wise and prudent Chan-
ges of the Third? When a Man has been turning, shif-
ting and wriggling thro' a tedious Life of Difficulties
and Troubles, would it not be the highest Madness to
refuse a Resting-Place at last? What is the Loss of emp-
ty Popularity and insignificant Applause, to the real En-
joyments of Ease and Plenty, not in the least dashed
with the uneasy Recoilings of a Man's own Mind? We
must then render him his due Applause, unless we
deny what has been universally allowed, that the *shortest
Memory is the best Proof of the greatest Wit.**

Think then of these Things, O thou Infidel! and
be confounded. Think, I say, of these Things for
the present, till their further Progress in those righteous
Ways gives me a further Opportunity of expatiating
upon them; as also upon a new invented Project of In-
troducing the Use of the *Stilletto* into our Politicks,
which, as I am told, is to be blazon'd into OUR Coat
of Arms, with a proper Addition by the Hand of the
Petit Maitre, to be made to OUR Italian Motto.

I am now to perform the Promise made in my last:
But alas! How shall I acquit my self of this Engage-
ment? How set forth and display to one View, the
Variety

Variety of Persons and Characters in this uncommon Scene? How describe the Gestures, Motions, Looks, and the whole Behaviour of each Actor in this *Judicial Comedy*? Aptly to represent the Countenance of a *perplexed Judge*, proposing of Doubts, and then taking great Pains to get rid of them: The wonderful Fears and Apprehensions of the *labouring Advocate*, as if Success depended on the Words of his Lips: The stupid Indifference of all unconcerned Auditors, and the impotent Resentment of a complaining *Defendant*. Words I say are too weak for such a Performance; Not even the Pen of a *Cervantes* or a *Butler*; and scarcely the Paint and Pencil of an *Hogarth*, would be able to make such Figures live in Description. Alas, then, whom must I implore for Aid and Assistance in this arduous Undertaking? Whom but thee, O thou *Petit Maitre*! What Pen can describe thee but thy own? What Fancy can form, what Imagination can comprehend thee but thy own? Lend, O lend me, but for a Moment, thy pretty little Conceits, thy pointed Quibbles and thy quaint Turns, to enable me to set off the Judicious Sneer, the well timed Grimace, the masterly Shrug, with all the other happy Airs of thy Countenance as well as Gestures of thy Body, in the Hour of Speaking. Inspire me with the Fulness of thy Imagination, lest I lose Sight of thee, in thy towering Flights, or grow giddy with the Prospect of the vast Profound! These Things I beg for thy own sake, as well as that of others, lest the Want of a qualified Memorialist, should redound as well to thy eternal Oblivion, as Posterity's irreparable Loss, of such an Example of the deepest Politicks, joined with the most irresistible Eloquence.

Not many Months ago, Curiosity led me to the Place, where, as I was informed, the Court would be held exactly at such an Hour. Upon my Entrance, I was startled at the Sight of Bottles and Glasses upon the Table, and should have retired with some Confusion, had not a Servant in Livery informed me, that I was not mistaken, and very civilly desired me to seat my self. The Table was quickly cleared, and Bundles of Papers succeeded. The *Judge* took his Chair at the Fireside, and the *Clerk* his at a more convenient Distance; who with three or four Lawyers, and as many others concerned and unconcerned, made up the full Complement of our Audience. Surely, methought, Justice must here sit easy and undisturbed, and act with Freedom and Impartiality, as receiving no Interruption from impertinent Auditors, and under no Awe or Restraint from the Evil Eyes or malignant Whispers of a Crowd.

The Court being sat, the Attorney presented a long Parchment Scrawl, which I perceived was indorsed in Capital Letters INFORMATION. Upon reading of it, the Court was made acquainted, that a Tenant of a very ancient Part of the Manor, (then present in Court) was possessed of a Piece of Land, by Virtue of a Lease, granted some 70 or 80 Years ago, to one A. B. who sold it to C. D. who sold it to E. F. who sold it to G. H. who sold it to the Father of the present Tenant, to whom it descended as his Heir. That the said A. B. was a most fraudulent, unjust and wicked Man, not only in including more Land in his Lease than was thereby said to be granted, in great Detraction of the *Officers* appointed by the then Lord of this Manor, but also by his causing to be inserted in his Lease, those remarkable Words *More or Less*, which express Words were a manifest Proof of his secret and hidden Intention to commit and to conceal the said Fraud. That the present Tenant did know, or ought at his own Expence (according to the gracious Invitations and Directions of the *Proclamation*) to have found out the real Quantity; and for that he had not so done, nor paid the Sum of Money which the said A. B. ought to have paid, for the Overplus Land, with the Interest thereof from the Time of the Beginning of the

Lease, as also all the Rents which the said A. B. and C. D. and E. F. and G. H. and his Father and himself ought to have paid for the same, during all the Time aforesaid, therefore the said Lease ought to be made void and of none Effect, according to the express Terms of the *Proclamation*.

In answer to this heavy Accusation, the *Tenant*, as well as he could, urged in his own Behalf, (for you must know, that by one of the *Laws of Prerogative*, expressly declared by the Mouth of the Court, no Advocate any way employed by the *Lord of the Manor*, can plead the Cause of any *Tenant*, against the *Lord*) That he humbly conceived he ought not to be charged with the Fraud of a Man, who for ought he knew to the contrary, was dead 50 Years before he was born; neither could he discover by what Law or Logick he was to be punished for the Crimes of a Person, whose Name, he swore, he never so much as heard of before that Day. That he had heard indeed of a new started Opinion, *that Posterity might be very capable of Remembling the Actions of their Predecessors*; but with Submission, he took it, that That General Rule was to be understood with some Limitation, viz. where it can be fairly supposed that such *Posterity* had some Knowledge of, or had some Transactions or Dealings with such *Predecessors*; But for his Part he most solemnly declared, he never had the least Conversation or Acquaintance whatsoever with any of those Gentlemen, whose Debts were so boldly demanded of him. That he had read of late, of a modern Invention, of making the *Dead* feel the Influence of *Prerogative*, and therefore humbly submitted, Whether the Court ought not (as he doubted not the Court had full Power to do) to call the Ancestors of the present *Lord*, as also those same Gentlemen mentioned in the *Information*, out of their Graves, to contest a Point wherein *They were solely concerned*, and who knew the Facts best, and could best answer for themselves; and not to perplex the present Generation with what it was impossible for them to determine.

The Judge immediately told him (without waiting for any Reply from the *Attorney* in so plain a Case) That however ridiculously he attempted to treat the present *Question in Debate*, yet he would make him to know, it was a very serious one. That he would have him, and all such refractory Fellows, to understand, That he was actually Guilty of a Fraud, by denying there was any: That in the Case of the *Lord of this Manor*, tho' perhaps not in the Case of a more common Person, there were such Things as *purchased Frauds*, and *descending Frauds*: That the Letter of the *Proclamation*, was express, from which he had no Power to depart; and in short, That as the *Lord of this Manor*, ought by no means to lose his Right, and since no other Person (notwithstanding the Objection, or rather Proposal made) could be found to make him a Satisfaction, it was but just therefore, he should do it; and so for not doing of it, pronounced the *Lease* to be utterly void and of none Effect.

I cannot truly say, whether this Sentence struck me with greater Pleasure or Surprise, as it recalled to my Mind the Tricks of my Youth, when a Pack of roguish Boys, in order to punish the Lazy and Unactive, get together at a Play, which they call *The D--l take the hindmost*: And truly I don't think it an improper Game for the oldest Men amongst us to play at, in these Days of happy Thoughtlessness and wanton Liberty.

The Remainder of this Letter shall be inserted in our next.



WILLIAMSBURGH

WILLIAMSBURG, January 12.

We have for several Weeks past, been in Expectation of the Arrival of a Ship, with about 300 Protestant Switzers, who were coming to settle on the Southern Boundaries of this Colony; and who sail'd from England about the Beginning of August. By Vessels that have arriv'd here, we have had several Accounts of their being seen and spoke to at Sea; and by one lately, who gave an Account, that they had lost the Captain, Mate, and 50 or 60 Passengers, most of them Children, who dy'd; and that the rest were in great Distress for want of Provisions, occasion'd by the Tediousness of their Voyage. From these Circumstances of the poor People, who had sold their All, and left their Native Country, to come and settle in This, they were much pitied, by many here, on Account of their Miseries. At last, we have an Account of their Arrival; with the following melancholly Circumstances, which we gather from two Letters sent hither, from Princess Anne County, and Hampton, and from some current Reports: That the said Ship arriv'd within the Capes of Chesapeake Bay, on Wednesday the 3d Inst. and came to Anchor in Lynnhaven Bay; that the Wind blew very hard that Afternoon and Night, at North-West, which 'tis suppos'd drove her from her Anchor, and she was the next Morning discover'd stranded on the Shore in the said Bay, with Water in her to her Upper Decks; and a great Number of the People, who were before almost famish'd with Hunger, had the Misfortune to lose their Lives. These Letters do not particularly mention, in what Manner they lost their Lives, whether by attempting to get ashore when the Ship stranded, or whether the whole Number said to be lost, were drowned in the Ship, by the Waters flowing in upon them, they being in a weak sickly Condition, and perishing that Way, being unable to help themselves; and especially as it was one of the coldest Nights we have felt this Winter. One of these Letters says, That two thirds of the People were destroyed by the Wet and Cold, and most of their Treasure lost. And the other, That 50 of them were drowned between Decks. From these, and the various Reports relating to them, we can collect, That out of about 300 Souls that enter'd on board this Ship, there are not above 60 alive; and those in so low a Condition, that its much doubted, whether some of them will recover. Among this Number is a Daughter of Col. Brown's, a Gentleman of Fortune, the Chief of this new Colony, who happen'd to take his Passage another Way, and arriv'd here about a Month ago; this young Gentlewoman it seems was Speechless, and her Life in great Danger: Three other of his Children who came in the Ship, are like to do well. This Gentleman was waiting at Hampton for their Arrival, and upon the News of their being at Anchor in Lynnhaven Bay, immediately procur'd a Vessel and Provisions, and went to their Relief; but to his unspeakable Grief, found them in this Distress. This Ship was reckon'd one of the richest, that has come to this Colony for many Years; and 'tis fear'd that much of her Treasure is lost. However, that is but a Trifle in Comparison to the Loss of so many Lives, and the Loss the Colony may sustain, by this Disaster's discouraging some Thousands of the same Country People from coming hither to settle our back Lands, (which are very rich and capable of great Improvements) who it seems intended it; unless their Terror be in some Measure mitigated, by the kind, hospitable Treatment they met with in their Distresses. As soon as the Gentlemen and other Inhabitants of Princess Anne, saw the deplorable Condition of the People, they immediately took them to their Houses, gave them all the Comfort and Sustenance they cou'd; and contributed as much as lay in their Power to their Preservation. And our good Governor, upon receiving Advice of their Misfortune, forthwith sent Orders, that every thing shou'd be done for them, that was convenient and necessary for the Preservation of their Lives and Effects; which must undoubtedly be very grateful to those poor Souls, who have been so many Months at Sea, having suffer'd so much Hardship by Famine, and at last, (coming within Sight of their desir'd Port) but narrowly escap'd the Jaws of Death.

January 19. Since the above, we have the following Particulars relating to the Switzers, That when the Ship came within the Capes, the Wind was so fair, that if they had kept under Sail, instead of anchoring at Lynnhaven Bay, they might have been safe at Hampton in about 2 Hours; but the People being almost famish'd, having nothing to

eat for several Days, insisted on the Captain's coming to anchor there, and going ashore to get Provisions. Accordingly the Captain and some of the Passengers went ashore, but it being an Island, and no House upon it, they walk'd about a long time in vain; mean time the Wind rose, and blew violently at North West, stove their Boat ashore, parted the Ship from one Anchor, and the other dragg'd, so that she was drove so near ashore as to strike on the Ground, whereby her Bottom was so injur'd, that she fill'd with Water in a very short Time, and between 40 and 50 were drowned between Decks; and had it not been for the Assistance of two Ships that lay near them at Anchor, who put as many of the People ashore as they cou'd with Safety to themselves, they must most of them been drown'd: And after they were put ashore, receiving no Shelter from the Inclemency of the Weather, about 70 of them were frozen to death, some on the Beach, and others in the Marshes, as they were scattered about, in Search for Houses. Those who surviv'd, amounting to about 90, were taken Care of by the Gentlemen and other Inhabitants of that Neighbourhood, and they are all like to do well. Col. Brown's Daughter is pretty well recovered, as are also his three other Children. The Ship lies in a bad Condition at the same Place where she struck, full of Water, so that they have got but little out of her yet; however proper Methods are taking to get their Money, (which is said to be very considerable) and Goods out of her; and then they purpose to go to their intended Settlement.

PHILADELPHIA.

Last Sunday Evening a Negro Fellow having thrown several Stones into a House in Market-Street, a young Man came out to drive him away; and (the Negro using several provoking Words) he struck him some Blows, which the Negro return'd, threatening withal to dash his Brains out. Accordingly as the young Man was returning into the House, the Negro threw a Brick, with great Violence, at his Head, of which Blow he died in a few Hours, much lamented. The Negro is secur'd in Prison, in order to be brought to Justice.

Custom-House, PHILADELPHIA, *Entred Inwards.*

Brigt. Joseph, James Coultas, from Lisbon and Madeira.
Sloop { Martha, Edward Barker, from Rhode Island.
Young Club, David Lawrence, from New-York.
King's Fisher, Joseph Worth, from Rhode Island.
Sufanna & Mary, Joseph Conyers, from Bermuda.

Entred Out.

Sloop King's Fisher, Joseph Worth, for Rhode Island.

Cleared.

Brigt. Charles & Mary, Charles Prizgar, to Jamaica.

Brigt. Ann. Thomas Coatam, to Antigua.

Sloop Friendship, John Hammond, to Boston.

Sloop Samuel & Mary, James Turnbald, to S. Carolina.

Ship Joseph, John Gaden, to Newfoundland.

Ship Martha, Henry Coombe, to Lisbon.

Sloop Elizabeth, Abraham Wilbank, to Virginia.



WHEREAS I the Subscriber, Grand-

Daughter to William Lea, late of Philadelphia, Shopkeeper, being entitled to several Messuages and Lots of Ground in the City of Philadelphia, of near 1000 l. value, and being married to one Henry Grinaway, and in very low Circumstances, One John Robinson, of Philadelphia, Attorney at Law, sent to my Husband, and proposed to recover the said Estate for him: Whereupon my Husband being altogether ignorant of Law Matters, got me to go with him to the said John Robinson's House, and there by the Threatnings of my Husband, and the Flatteries, Insinuations and Promises of said Robinson, I was brought to sign a Deed to him, and as it was read to me he was to have one half for recovering the other; But whether the Deed was really so, or for the whole, I know not; but as he himself read it to me. Now having heard many Things to the Disadvantage of the said Robinson, since the Departure of my Husband, I have by my Friends made many Applications to him to let some Person of Understanding see the Deed, which my Husband and I sign'd, and to deliver it up, but met with nothing from him but shuffling Evasions.

These are therefore to warn all Persons whomsoever, not to make any Purchase of the said Messuages and Grounds, or any Part thereof, from the said John Robinson, whether by the Name of Robinson or any other Name; for I never sign'd any Deed but that one, which I understood was made to him by the Name of John Robinson; and a Brother-in-Law of his, named Garland, and one Capt. Knowlman, were Witnesses to that Deed.

Prudence Grinaway;

LOST sometime since, a large Silver Watch, the Maker's Name THOMAS, with a Silver Chain and a red Seal. Whoever brings it to Michael Koyle in Front-Street, shall have Three Pounds Reward.

ANY Person inclinable to purchase a handsome convenient Country Seat, in a healthful Situation, about 15 Miles from this City, and near Hortham; may apply to Standish Ford, living on the Premises, (who will take the greatest Part of the Pay in Merchants Goods) or to Benjamin Franklin, Printer, where a Description of the Place is to be seen and the Price made known.

TO BE SOLD,

A Tract of Land, containing about 600 Acres, lying near Lewistown, in Suffer County on Delaware, formerly called James Morris's Land. Whoever inclines to purchase it may enquire of Martin Jervis, in Second-Street, Philadelphia, or of William Pim in Chester County, in Pennsylvania, who is empowered to sell the same.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD, by PETER TURNER, At his Store under Mr. Tho. Leech's, near Market-Street Wharffe, in PHILADELPHIA:

BROAD-CLOTHS, Broad-Cloths in Suits with Trimmings, Scarlet and Green napt Cloths, Kersey, Kersey's Napt, Duroys, Serges, Sagathees, Shalloons, Flannels, embos'd Flannels, red, blue and white Bays, fine Blankets, Indian Blankets, Ruggs, silk Damask, Grograms, Taffitys, striped Sattins, English silk Handkerchiefs, fine hair Camblets, Hairbines, Soolovets, Grasslets, Poplins, Callamincoes, half Ell Crimson, Blue, Green and Yellow worsted Damask, Crimson blue and green, Harrateens, Chinus for Curtains, Ozenbrigs, Russia Linnen, Callicoes, yard wide and seven eight Garlix, Bagg Hollands, Buckrams, Buttons and Mohair, Belladine Silk, Men and Women's Gloves, Holland Tapes, Gartering, Men and Women's Stockings, worsted and cotten Capps, Silk Stockings, Silk Gloves, fine Damask Table Cloths, Diaper Ditto, Napkinning and Clouting Diaper, Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, &c. Duke of Marlborough's Life, Duke of Berwick's Life, Tatlers, Spectators, Barclay's Apology, Super fine Scarlet Cloth, Hat Linings, Silk Linings Ditto, Hat button Loops, Bow Strings, Brads Weights and Scales, Gun Flints, Shoe Brushes, Pipes, Wool Cards, China Ware, Bohea and Green Tea, Tea Tables, Cupboards, Branches and lacker'd Arms for Looking-Glasses, Brads Furniture for Chests of Drawers and Desks, Sadlery Ware, Looking-Glasses, Drinking-Glasses, Pewter, hard mettle Pewter, Warming-Pans, Cross-cut Saws and whip Saws, Nails, Broad-Axes, Hoes, with a large Sortment of Iron Ware, Castor Hatts, Felt Hatts, Bed Bunts, Flanders Bed Ticks, Ivory and Horn Combs, Guns, Writing Paper, Ink Powder, five sleeve Buttons set in Silver, Silver Watches, Hungary Water, a large Sortment of Chymistry and Druggs; also, a handsome Parcel of English Periwiggs, with many other Goods, too tedious here to mention, at very reasonable Rates.

RUN away in February past, from Evan Ellis of East-Town in Chester County, an Irish Servant Man, named John Kabar, aged about 24 Years, short of Stature dark brown Hair, and wore a Cap, has on his left Check under his Eye, an Issue or Hole, which is sometimes well and breaks out again, he often complains of a sciatick Pain in his Hip. Had on when he went away, a grey colour'd Seige Coat, a Felt Hat, and new Shoes.

Whoever secures the said Servant in any Goal, either in New-York, Pennsylvania, or Maryland, and sends Word to his Master, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward and reasonable Charges, paid by

Philad. March 22. 1738,9.

Evan Ellis.

RUN away Yesterday from Thomas Croasdale, of Frankford near Philadelphia, an English Servant Man named William Ditchett, about 24 Years of Age, short Stature, brown Complexion, with brown Hair, and perhaps he may wear a Cap: He had on when he went away, an old blue broad-cloth Coat, a blue Jacket with Buttons set on the wrong side, ozenbrigs Shirt, felt Hat, black Stockings and good Shoes.

Whoever secures the said Servant so that his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

Thomas Croasdale.

Philad. March 14. 1738,9.

TO BE SOLD,

By PETER DELAGE, over-against

Mr. James Steele's, in Second-Street, Philadelphia:

CHOICE Double- and Single-refin'd Loaf-Sugar, Muscovado Sugar fit for Shop or Family Use, Sugar-Candy, Mollasses, all at the cheapest Rates, Bohea and Imperial TEAS



For LONDON directly,

The Ship LYDIA,

JOHN STEDMAN, Master:

WILL Sail with all convenient Speed, having her Cargo almost all

engaged. For Freight or Passage agree with the said Master, at his Store in Water-Street.

N. B. To be sold by the said Steadman, a parcel of likely Dutch SERVANTS, Men, Women and Children.

RUN away on the 8th of October last, from Thomas Blair of Bucks County, near Derham Iron-Works, a Servant Man named William Garland (but perhaps may change his Name) an Irishman and has the Brogue on his Tongue, of middle stature, freckled in his Face, has a scar on one of his Legs a little below the Calf, dark colour'd Hair, round Visage, fresh colour'd, and his upper Lip hangs over the under: He was cloath'd when he went away, with an old brown homespun Coat lin'd with a redish stuff, Burton Holes of whitish Cloth on each side of the Breast, and three on each side behind, an half worn felt Hat, a pair of tow Trowfers, homespun Shirt, & an old pair of Shoepacks.

Whoever secures the said Servant so that his Master may have him again, shall have Four Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

Thomas Blair.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22. 1738,9.

RUN away on the 3d Instant, from Thomas Thomas of Welch Trost in the County of New-Castle upon Delaware, a Servant Man, named Charles McCarter, a Highlandman, of short stature, well set, round Visage, fresh complexion, and somewhat tawny, strait blackish Hair, his fore-Finger on both Hands turns over the others, between 35 and 40 Years of Age, talks broken English: Had on, a wide Coat much wore, of a darkish colour'd Cloth, a new close-bodied Coat of the same colour with Buttons of the same, new felt Hat, old blue Breeches striped with red and white, Highland plad Stockings, new Shoes, with brass Buckles not fellows, two new homespun Shirts, one with Buttons on, and the other without.

Whoever secures the said Servant so that his Master may have him again, or brings him to Owen Owen at the Indian King in Philadelphia, shall have Four Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

Thomas Thomas.

RUN away from Thomas Lawrence of Philadelphia, Merchant, about six Weeks since, a Negro Woman, named Hannah, Barbadoes born, and speaks good English, of middle Stature and slim, smooth fac'd, with thick bushy Hair. Had on a printed yellow woollen Habit, together with other ordinary Apparel; and is suppos'd to be secreted either in the City or near it, being accustomed to running away.

Whoever will bring her, or give Notice where she is, shall have Ten Shillings Reward; and the Person that will give Information who secretes her, so that due Proof may be made, shall receive Thirty Shillings Reward, from

Thomas Lawrence.

Philad. March 10. 1738,9.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. Price 10 s. a Year.

Where Advertisements are taken in, and Book-Binding is done reasonably, in the best Manner.